

tion is practically negligible. If, however, a small quantity of gas is introduced or generated in the tube, the oil and gas instantly begin to rise to the top of the fold, the gas rising above the oil and the oil floating on the water between sand grains. The separation is effected by a gas under pressure as low as four pounds to the square inch and some of the oil will move at least a foot per day.

Experiments have shown, however, that oil will move up a very low angle when gas is present under a few pounds of pressure. It will readily move up dips of one half degree and probably up dips considerably less when the pressure is high.

Experiments under various conditions with bent tubes appear to throw some little light on the manner in which oil accumulations are effected and gives indication of a probable cause of some of the tight, impervious spots in oil-bearing sands.

THE OIL AND GAS BEARING HORIZONS OF THE ORDOVICIAN IN OHIO

BY L. S. PANYITY

Abstract

This paper reviews the development of the Ordovician oil production in Ohio and the difficulties attending the first application of geology. Conditions in the Trenton are discussed and the discovery of a new oil zone about 600 feet below the top of the Trenton, representing probably the St. Peter sandstone, is described.